

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. NO. 1231.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1809.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

SALT-PETRE.

THE highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre by Charles Wilkins.

Lexington, 2nd April, 1809.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice.—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Feb. 15th, 1809.

Charles Humphreys

Will practice Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.

May, 1809.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM MACBEAN will PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts; his office is removed to the house of Mr. D. Bradford, on Main-street.

Lexington, 23d May, 1809.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity.—He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

May 16th, 1809.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will Practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.

May 16th, 1809.

CASH given for HEMP, by Fisher & Sutton.

Who wish to hire 16 NEGRO Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

Lexington, 3d Feb. 1808.

To be Sold or Rented, A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

if E Sharpe.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels

Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to Cutbrett Banks.

Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

Hart, Barton & Hart, WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.

March 13th, 1809.

Garrison and Mills, HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1809.

Cotton Yarn and Cotton FOR sale at the store of

Jeremiah Neave,

Lexington May 3, 1809.

Country Linen taken in exchange for Cotton

For Rent,

FOUR Chambers and a Cellar, in an eligible situation—For particulars enquire at this office

I WANT to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boon's Creek, Fayette county.

Jeremiah Rogers.

Feb. 16, 1809.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

I WILL give the highest price in cash, for SALT-PETRE, delivered in this place, or at the store of William Miller, in Glasgow.

Robert Miller.

Lexington Jan. 30th, 1809.

Just received, and for sale at this office,

Price—87 1/2 cents,

A few copies of the Life of the late REVEREND JOHN GANO;

Written chiefly by himself.

Those who wish to purchase, would do well to apply immediately.

WANTED two or three Boys as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of

John Jones,

Water-street, Lexington

For Sale

THE PLACE wherein I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises

John Rogers.

THE assignees of John Jordan

Jun. hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William MacLean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees.

Lexington, September 19, 1808.

To be sold to the highest bidder on Wednesday the 7th day of June, Three likely young Negro men and two Girls on a credit of nine months, the purchase giving bond with approved security, at the dwelling house of Elijah Nuttal deceased, Fayette county, near the Republican meeting house.

Mary Nuttal Ex'r.

Tbos. Nuttal Ex'r.

6t*75 A Mule Strayed

FROM my farm in the month of October last, one or two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule in that distance. Any person who will send it home, or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

Robert Barr.

Locust Grove, near Lexington,

April 22d, 1809.

This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

Charles Biddle, jun.

No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,
HAS FOR SALE
SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES

OF
CALICOES & CHINTZES,
besides a very large and handsome assortment of
British and India
GOODS,

which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Brick House in Cincinnati,

WITH other buildings on the premises, is offered in exchange for property in Lexington. The situation is central on Main-street, the Store part well fitted up, (which has rented for \$150 per annum), a large Ware-house, and an excellent Well, &c. For particulars apply to

2m: Edw. R. Hannegan.

A Pasture for Cattle,

ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macnutt's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good LIME.

APRIL 18. 1809.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD has removed his Apothecary's Shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings fronting the south-east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern states.

May be had at (by private sale) my stud horse TRAFALGAR; he is famous as a foal-getter, and pedigree unexceptionable. Also my turf horse WASHINGTON, five years old, in high health &c. his sire Spread Eagle; his dam Kitty Fisher, Prior's running mare, never beaten, and won more races than any mare of her time—her son is supposed to be superior to her in her best days, both as to speed and bottom.

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cial of either of the districts of East or West Tennessee, in which the party against whom the same shall issue may reside, or his property may be found, who shall execute and return the same, in like manner he would have done if the act to which this is a supplement had not passed, and shall receive the same fees as are by law allowed for similar services in other cases.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the next session of the district court of the United States, for the district of Kentucky, shall be held on the second Monday in May next, and that the session of the said court heretofore held on the first Monday in June, annually, shall thereafter be held annually, on the second Monday in May.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all writs and process, which shall have been issued, or may hereafter issue, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings of what nature or kind soever, which have been continued to the said district court on the first Monday in June next, from the last December term, shall be returned and held continued to the said second Monday in May next.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JN: MILLEDGE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 4, 1809.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

An Act for the relief of Daniel Cotton. BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be and they are hereby authorized and directed to settle the account of Daniel Cotton, and allow him for the detention and use of his ship called the Anna Maria, from the twenty-third day of December in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred, when she was arrested by the Bey of Tunis until the twenty-third day of May following, when she discharged her Tunisian cargo at Marseilles, allowing him while in port the usual rate of demurrage, and while on the voyage the usual rate of freight, agreeably to the burthen of the said ship; and after deducting from the whole sum allowed for such detention, demurrage and freight, five thousand dollars paid to the master of said ship by William Eaton, then consul for the United States at Tunis, they pay the balance with interest to said Daniel Cotton out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JN: MILLEDGE,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 28, 1809.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

An Act making provision for the further accommodation of the household of the president of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the third day of March next, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be sold, such articles furnished by the United States, for the President's household, as may be decayed, out of repair, or unfit for use; and that the proceeds of such sale, and so much of a sum not exceeding fourteen thousand dollars in addition thereto, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as the President of the United States may judge necessary, be and hereby are appropriated for the accommodation of the household of the President, to be laid out and expended for such articles of furniture as he shall direct.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JN: MILLEDGE, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 2, 1809.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

An Act for the relief of certain Alabama and Wyandott Indians.

BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be surveyed and designated by proper metes and bounds, a tract of land not exceeding two thousand five hundred acres, out of any lands of the United States, lying in the territory of Orleans and west of the river Mississippi, and by lease vest the said tract of land in a certain tribe of Alabama Indians and their descendants for the term of fifty years:—Provided nevertheless, That it shall not be lawful for the said tribe of Indians to transfer or assign their interest in the said land, and every suit, transfer or assignment, shall be null and void, And provided also, That if the said tribe of Indians, shall remove from the said tract of land, their interest in and to the same, shall thenceforth cease and determine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be designated, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, two tracts of land in the Michigan territory, one including the village called Brown's town, and the other the village called Maguaga, in the possession of the Wyandott tribe of Indians containing in the whole not more than five thousand acres; which two tracts of land shall be referred for the use of the said Wyandotts, and their descendants, and be bequeathed to them in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as is provided in relation to the Alabama Indians, by the first section of this act.

J. B. VARNUM,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JN: MILLEDGE,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

February 28, 1809.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

An Act for the disposal of certain tracts of land in the Mississippi territory, claimed under Spanish grants, reported by the land commissioners as ante-dated, and to confirm the claims of Alexander Ellis and Daniel Harrell.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several tracts of land, in the Mississippi territory, the titles to which have been derived under Spanish claims and which have been disallowed by the boards of commissioners east and west of Pearl river, on suspicion of the grants, warrants or orders of survey, on which the claims are grounded, being an-

te-dated or otherwise fraudulent, and which are embraced in the report of the said boards of commissioners, laid before Congress, agreeable to the third section of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the land of the United States, south of the state of Tennessee," shall be, and the same are hereby directed to be sold, in the same manner, at the same price and on the same terms and conditions, as have been, or may be by law provided for the sale of the other public lands in the said territory; and any person or persons claiming under a Spanish grant, warrant or order of survey as aforesaid shall be entitled to institute, in the highest court of law or equity in the said territory, his or their suit or action for the recovery of the tract or tracts so claimed as aforesaid: Provided, such claimant or claimants shall institute his or their suit or action within the term of one year from and after the tract or tracts so claimed shall have been sold by the United States, or in case the same is now inhabited and cultivated, in virtue of a pre-emption right, within one year from and after the passing of this act, and if any person or persons, claiming lands as aforesaid, shall fail or neglect to commence or institute his or their suit or action, in the manner and within the time prescribed by this section, or shall be non-suited, or discontinue the same, his or their right to commence such suit or action, in any court whatsoever, shall be forever barred and foreclosed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if the person or persons claiming under such grant, warrant or order of survey, shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the court, before whom such suit or action shall be pending, that the tract of land therein specified, was actually surveyed prior to the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, then, and in that case, the same shall be deemed and held to be good and valid, to all intents and purposes, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: But in case the claimant or claimants shall fail to prove the tract or tracts of land so claimed, to have been actually surveyed prior to the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, or in case the same shall appear to be otherwise fraudulent or illegal, the grant, warrant or order of survey, granted by the Spanish government, as aforesaid, by virtue of which such tract or tracts of land may be claimed, shall be, and the same is hereby declared null and void, to all intents and purposes and shall not be read in evidence against any claim or certificate of pre-emption, derived from the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That exclusively of the purveyor of public supplies, paymasters of the army, purlers of the navy, military agents, & other officers already authorised by law, no other permanent agents shall be appointed either for the purpose of making contracts, or for the purchase of supplies, or for the disbursement, in any other manner, of monies for the use of the military establishment, or of the Navy of the United States, but such as shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate: Provided, that the President may, and he is hereby authorised in the recess of the Senate, to appoint all or any of such agents, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent, and the President of the United States is hereby authorised until otherwise provided by law, to fix the number and compensations of such agents: Provided, That the compensation allowed to either shall not exceed one per centum on the public monies disbursed by him, nor in any instance the compensation allowed by law to the purveyor of public supplies.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful, in the trial of such suit or action, for either party to introduce parol evidence for the purpose of supporting or invalidating the grant, warrant or order of survey as aforesaid; and the judgment, sentence or decree of the said highest court of law or equity, in the cases aforesaid shall be final and conclusive between the parties, and may be plead in bar to any subsequent suit or action brought in the same or any other court, for the recovery of the same land or any part thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That Abraham Ellis be, and he is hereby confirmed in his title in fee simple to the tract of land whereon he resides, containing the quantity of five hundred and fifty acres, agreeably to a plat thereof filed with the register of the land office, west of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JN: MILLEDGE, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That Daniel Harrell be, and he is hereby confirmed in his title in fee simple to the tract of land whereon he resides, containing the quantity of five hundred and fifty acres, agreeably to a plat thereof filed with the register of the land office, west of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JN: MILLEDGE, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 28, 1809.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy departments.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the treasury, or of War, or of the Navy, upon the treasurer of the United States, shall specify the particular appropriation or appropriations, to which the same should be charged: The monies paid by virtue of such warrants shall, in conformity therewith, be charged to such appropriation or appropriations, in the books kept in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, in the case of warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the books of the Accountants of the War and Navy department respectively, in the case of warrants drawn by the Secretary of War, or by the Secretary of the Navy; and the officers, agents or other persons, who may be receivers of public monies, shall render distinct accounts of the application of such monies according to the appropriation or appropriations under which the same shall have been drawn, and the Secretary of War and of the Navy, shall on the first day of January, in each and every year, severally report to Congress, a distinct account of the expenditure and application of all such sums of money, as may prior to the thirtieth day of September preceding, have been by them respectively drawn from the treasury in virtue of the appropriation law of the preceding year, and the sums appropriated by law for

each branch of expenditure in the several departments shall be solely applied to the object or objects for which they are respectively appropriated, and to no other. Provided nevertheless, That during the recess of Congress, the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorised, on the application of the Secretary of the proper department, and not otherwise, to direct, if in his opinion, necessary for the public service, that a portion of the monies appropriated for a particular branch of expenditure in that department, be applied to another branch of expenditure in the same department, in which case, a special account of the monies thus transferred, and of their application, shall be laid before Congress during the first week of their next ensuing session.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury, in every case where in his opinion further delays would be injurious to the United States, and he is hereby authorised to direct the auditor of the Treasury and the accountants of the War and Navy Departments, at any time forthwith to audit and settle any particular account which the said officers may be respectively authorised to audit and settle, and to report such settlement for his revision and final decision. And the said Comptroller shall also lay an annual statement before Congress, during the first week of their session, of the accounts in the Treasury, War or Navy Departments, which may have remained more than three years unsettled, or on which balances appear to have been due more than three years prior to the thirtieth of September then last past, together with a statement of the causes which have prevented the settlement of the accounts or the recovery of the balances due to the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That exclusively of the purveyor of public supplies, paymasters of the army, purlers of the navy, military agents, & other officers already

authorised by law, no other permanent agents shall be appointed either for the purpose of making contracts, or for the purchase of supplies, or for the disbursement, in any other manner, of monies for the use of the military establishment, or of the Navy of the United States, but such as shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate: Provided, that the President may, and he is hereby authorised in the recess of the Senate, to appoint all or any of such agents, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent, and the President of the United States is hereby authorised until otherwise provided by law, to fix the number and compensations of such agents: Provided, That the compensation allowed to either shall not exceed one per centum on the public monies disbursed by him, nor in any instance the compensation allowed by law to the purveyor of public supplies.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful, in the trial of such suit or action, for either party to introduce parol evidence for the purpose of supporting or invalidating the grant, warrant or order of survey as aforesaid; and the judgment, sentence or decree of the said highest court of law or equity, in the cases aforesaid shall be final and conclusive between the parties, and may be plead in bar to any subsequent suit or action brought in the same or any other court, for the recovery of the same land or any part thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That Daniel Harrell be, and he is hereby confirmed in his title in fee simple to the tract of land whereon he resides, containing the quantity of five hundred and fifty acres, agreeably to a plat thereof filed with the register of the land office, west of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory.

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TH: JEFFERSON.

An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy departments.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the treasury, or of War, or of the Navy, upon the treasurer of the United States, shall specify the particular appropriation or appropriations, to which the same should be charged: The monies paid by virtue of such warrants shall, in conformity therewith, be charged to such appropriation or appropriations, in the books kept in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, in the case of warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the books of the Accountants of the War and Navy department respectively, in the case of warrants drawn by the Secretary of War, or by the Secretary of the Navy; and the officers, agents or other persons, who may be receivers of public monies, shall render distinct accounts of the application of such monies according to the appropriation or appropriations under which the same shall have been drawn, and the Secretary of War and of the Navy, shall on the first day of January, in each and every year, severally report to Congress, a distinct account of the expenditure and application of all such sums of money, as may prior to the thirtieth day of September preceding, have been by them respectively drawn from the treasury in virtue of the appropriation law of the preceding year, and the sums appropriated by law for

the French had been driven out of Vigo, by the Patriots en masse, armed with bayonets, daggers, bludgeons, &c. Great numbers were massacred.

We have had numerous articles of his complexion from Spain, which have turned out to be false. This also may be a fabrication. But the French papers have represented the county of Gallacia to be so much exhausted, that the duke of Dalmatia, [Soul] could not carry with him but 3000 men to Vigo and it is possible that this small force could not withstand an insurrection of the people of Vigo, if it was general. In a town, veteran troops have little chance to exercise their skill in battle. The British government, it appeared did not despair entirely of the Spanish cause—and reinforcements for the southern provinces were on their passage.

MAY 10.

We learn by the fast sailing ship Richard, in 12 days from St. Bartholomew's, that on the 25th ult. a letter was received there from a house of the first respectability, from St. Kitts, stating, that the king of Sweden had been put to death by his own subjects, and that no Swedish vessels with cargoes were permitted to enter the English Islands.

Capt. Ridgway further informs, that the Saints surrendered to Admiral Cochrane on the 17th of April, at 8 o'clock P. M. after two days bombardment. The British troops had returned to Martinique, and it was reported that their loss was considerable. The French squadron made their escape from the Saints on the 16th, and two of the frigates, loaded with provisions, had arrived at Guadalupe, which island was strictly blockaded by Admiral Cochrane.

[The Richard has performed her voyage in 42 days, and lay at St. Bartholomew's 20 days.]

MAY 11.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the brig Vestal from Lisbon, we have received Gazettes and letters to the 27th of March. It does not appear, as was stated a few days since, on the authority of Capt. Baetjer, from Lisbon, that the French have got possession of Oporto, or are in that neighbourhood; or that the merchants of Lisbon were in the least alarmed, and making preparation to get off as fast as possible with their effects.—On the contrary every thing indicates a strong determination in the Portuguese government to make a bold and obstinate stand against their enemy whenever they present themselves. The command of the army is given to Gen. Beresford. Romana had collected a large army of Spanish patriots at Requijo and cut off the communication of the French between the kingdoms of Leon and Galicia.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS. The Speeches of Gen. Mathew, an Irishman, and Sir Francis Burdett, an Englishman, on the motion of Mr. Canning for an Address to the king, approving the manner in which his ministers had answered the proposition of Bonaparte and Alexander for a treaty of peace.

General Mathew esteemed the right honourable gentleman (Mr. Canning) the only man of any political integrity amongst the present ministers. He (Gen. Mathew) was not afraid of the cry of Jacobinism, however much it might be the system of certain gentlemen on the other side, to hold it out as an object of terror. The noble lord opposite, whom he had to call his countryman, who had spoken last, knew practically in the year 1793 and 1799, in what Jacobinism consisted. He defied any man to say that the Catholics of Ireland were rebels. The person who should presume to say so, did not deserve to live, but to die by the hands of the common executioner. He asserted that it was false, & that no communication, good, bad or indifferent, had taken place between them and the French, since the year 1796, when Arthur O'Conor met with Hoche on the borders of Switzerland. The right hon. gentleman talked of atrocities—NEVER HAD MORE ATROCITIES BEEN COMMITTED BY THE MOST DESPERATE DESPOT THAN BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

OF ALL DESPOTS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN THE WORST. How they dealt with kings whom they wished to dethrone, his honourable friend (Sir A. Wellesley) could inform them: In the East they did not imprison kings—they murdered them. He saw a gentleman in the house who was secretary of state in Ireland, in the year 1793. He could tell the house what was then the situation of Ireland.

Here the Speaker called the honourable member to order. This was not the line of conduct to be pursued in a question of the kind now before the house.

General Mathew said, other members had introduced Ireland, and the Catholics of Ireland were alluded to in the papers before the house. He would tell Earl Camden, if there ever was tyranny in any country, it was in Ireland under the administration of that noble lord.

The Speaker again called the honourable member to order.

Gen. Mathew said, then he must give up the year 1798, and the scalping, and all the rest—Being again called to order, he observed that the best thing he could do was to sit down.

Sir Francis Burdett said, having a different view of the present question from any of the gentlemen who had this night delivered their opinions, and not having previously attended any of the meetings connected with the cause of the Spanish people, nor expressed what were his notions on that subject, he could not allow the question to go to a vote without shortly delivering his sentiments on the occasion. On addresses proposed to be voted to his majesty, he understood it to be a matter of right in any member to enter into a discussion of the general interest of the country. It might be disagreeable to the ears of Englishmen to hear the perilous situation of their country def-

LIVERPOOL, March 22.

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cribed, to have enumeratrd a train of occurrences more calamitous and improvident perhaps than ever disgraced any nation on the face of the globe; but still had he not been influeced by the superior judgment of the speaker, he should have been of opinion, that if the honourable member who spoke last had not waved the right, he was entitled to have proceeded, & might fairly have introduced any parallel instances of atrocity when told, on the other side, that the act of the Emperor of the French, by which this country was precluded from listening to his overtures for peace, was an instance of the most unparalleled atrocity which had ever disgraced any country. He felt no pleasure in recalling to the recollection of the house, the calamities and burdens under which the people of this country groaned. He did not wish them to look back to what was past, but with the recollection of past occurrences, in their mind, to look forward to what yet remained, and to consider well that a continuance of similar courses might ultimately prove fatal to this land. Whatever were the merits of Bonaparte, which unquestionably would not be fairly discussed in that house, it would, at least, be allowed, that he knew the best means of accomplishing the objects he had in view. Having, then, received from him a taunt as to an unprotected part of our dominions, let us take the hint, and by an act of our own render a repetition of that taunt unnecessary. It had been said that beat a fool in a mortar with a pestle, he would never quit his folly; we had been beat in a mortar for many years, but what had we got but disgrace. If we were to assist the Spaniards it was the duty of ministers to see that there was a rational hope of attaining our end. In his opinion there was not any such rational expectation.

The absurdity of acting on the divine rights of kings had been the misfortune of this reign. In support of it we had made an unavailing waste of blood and treasure, but we had never yet embarked in any legitimate object. We were now smarting under the effects of the war with America, and the burdens with which we were loaded by the corrupt ministers of those days. It suited the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Canning) to-night to say that the internal government of a country should not be interfered with. How did this doctrine accord with the idea of the contest which for the last 15 years, we had been engaged with the French, simply because they chose to alter their internal form of government? instead of monument to the memory of the minister who involved us in such a war, he deserved to have lost his head on the scaffold. In addition to the other losses our armies in Spain, had sustained, he thought that the life of the gallant officer who commanded the expedition to have been too dearly sold to Ferdinand VIIth. If he was rightly informed, there were bulletins in town, in which, notwithstanding the acrimony of the French Ruler, he does ample justice to the bravery of our army and its gallant commander. He could not believe that men who, like our present ministers, could see no merit in an enemy, were fit to rule over a generous people. He begged, however to decline the idea of being the advocate of Bonaparte. As to the general state of the war in Spain unless ministers proceed on the fact of the known enthralment of the country—if they presume to take that information on light grounds, they had been guilty of a crime of the deepest magnitude, being a course calculated above all others to produce the greatest calamities. In addition to accurate information on this subject, they should have been able to see that there would be 300,000 men in arms—that all the passes were secured—and that they would be able to fight with every advantage, not subject to want of food, and that they would only have to fall, if they did fall in the field of glory. If these things could not be ensured, then their duty was not to have landed a single man, but have supplied the Spanish with arms and other necessaries, which might have produced a prolongation of the war. These were the only two rational plans of proceeding; instead of which ministers had contented themselves with sending only such a body of men as was sufficient to prevent disgrace to our arms, which the value of our army could itself effect, but not enough to save the nation from an aching heart. They presumed too to trust the British character and honor on the rotten plank or the Spanish government, not excepting even the inquisition. They had no right to do so; there was no necessity for doing it. With respect to sending money to the Spaniards, it would have well become ministers before they called a supply from the exhausted pockets of the people, to have referred the millions of which Spain had been some years ago unjustly pillaged by the government of his country, and which had gone to his majesty under the name of Drots of Admiralty.

This would only have been a restitution of their own property, and while it aided the Spaniards would have cleared the character of this country, and confirm our former assertion, that we had seized on their money principally to prevent its going into the hands of Bonaparte. He confessed he would prefer to the amendment now proposed an addres to his majesty, requesting that he would order an enquiry into the grievances of which the people has to complain, and that as an earnest of the reformation of abuses, he would dismiss his present ministers from his presence and councils. The house was called on for an address of thanks. He for one, had no thanks to bestow; kings were too much exposed to have adulation poured into their ears. It was the cause of the overthrow of too many of the thrones of Europe. We had not heard that any of the kings who had of late years fallen under the dominion of Bonaparte, were in want of courtiers. It was fit that the king of England should occasionally hear the truth from his commons, and no better opportunity than the present could possibly present itself. The secretary of state had objected to the idea of this being a sinking country. He (Mr. Canning) might be riling but the country was sinking. He (Sir Francis Barret) was of that opinion, and there was too much ground to believe it would sink still lower if a reform did not speedily take place.

25 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 25th instant, John Robinson, an apprentice to the Blacksmiths business, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever will deliver the above boy to the subscriber, on Davy's fork of Elkhorn, Fayette county, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Francis Preston.

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KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 30.

Lexington Market Prices.

	D	C	D	C
Bacon lb.	-	-	0	6—0
Beef lb.	-	-	0	4—0
Butterlb.	-	-	0	12—0
Cheese lb.	-	-	0	12—0
Corn (Indian) bl.	-	-	0	25—0
Corn meal bl.	-	-	0	25—0
Flour cwt.	-	-	2	00—2
Fowls pa.	-	-	0	6—0
Hemp cwt.	-	-	8	00—0
Lamb qr.	-	-	0	37—0
Mutton lb.	-	-	0	4—0
Oats bl.	-	-	0	25—0
Potatoes (Irish)	-	-	0	50—0
Tobacco,	-	-	2	50—0
Veal qr.	-	-	0	37—0
Whiskey gal.	-	-	0	25—0

A letter from Baltimore of May 10, says, Kentucky Tobacco is dull sale at 5 1/2 Dollars, and Hemp has fallen within the last few days from 15 to 12 1/2 Cents per lb. without a probability of their being better.

We learn that on Thursday last a violent storm of hail and wind passed 7 or 8 miles to the west of this town. The h. is said to have been of the size of hen's eggs. Considerable damage must have been sustained by those through whose farms the storm passed. We have heard of one individual having 120 or 30 lights of window glass destroyed.

On Wednesday last a Negro Woman was killed by lightning somewhere near the Kentucky river.

State of Kentucky Soc.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Governor and Commander in Chief, is happy in having it in his power to announce to the militia of this state that, by a late communication of the President of the United States, through the Secretary of the department of War, the detachment of 500 militia, as the quota required to be held in readiness, &c. to march at a moments warning, as notified by his General Order of the 25th of November last, is no longer required to be held in readiness pursuant to that order.

The officers and men therefore, composing said detachment are accordingly discharged.

The commander in chief of the state, has in his charge from the President, to present his thanks to those corps whose patriotism has induced them to volunteer their services to the United States; with these, the commander in chief of the state, begs leave most cordially, to mingle his own—To those who have voluntarily stepped forward, prepared to defend their own, and their country's rights; and who have shewn a determined countenance—too much praise cannot be given. He begs leave also to avail himself of the occasion, to return his warmest acknowledgements to those officers in general, who have been vigilant, and persevering in their duties, in raising their detachment—while he rejoices for his country, in the pleasing prospect, of an amicable termination of our difference with the belligerents of Europe, he cannot too strongly impress the minds of the militia of the state over which he has the hour prehend, that the hour of peril tries the patriot and the soldier.

Given at Frankfort, this 22d day of May 1809.

By the Governor, CHS. SCOTT.

J. BLEDSOE, SEC'DY.

ALL PROSPECT OF AN INDIAN WAR AT AN END.

The editor feels great satisfaction in being enabled to communicate to his fellow citizens upon the authority of governor Harrison, that there existed not the smallest probability of hostilities with any of the neighboring tribes. The body of Indians collected by the prophet have dispersed, and some of his confidential followers are now with the governor. We understand that they very strenuously deny the existence of any intention on their part to attack our settlements, and that their dispersion was attended with some indications of terror and apprehension. Whether this was occasioned by the military arrangements, that were here made, or by the fear of starvation from the prohibition that was issued by the governor to the traders against supplying them with corn and ammunition, until their designs should be less equivocal we know not.—(Vincennes paper.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ST. LOUIS,

May 8th, 1809

The commander in chief in consequence of information received late last evening & this morning, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, is induced to believe that the failure of the late attack by the Sauks on the post of Bellevue, together with the preparatory measures which were taken for the defence of our frontier, have for the present disconcerted the hostile plans of the Indians.

The war party of the Sauks have disbanded themselves except about thirty, who have directed their course towards the Osage villages west of the Missouri. Every information confirms the opinion formerly advanced in relation to the hostile designs of the Indians east of the Mississippi and on the borders of the lakes; our safety depends on our vigilance; the enemy merely wait the re-concertion of measures and a more favourable moment of attack; most of them are at this moment engaged in planting their corn; in the mean time the commander in chief has thought proper to direct the volunteer companies encamped at the towns of St. Louis and St. Charles, to return under the command of their proper officers to their respective company rendezvous where they will be dismisse, but are requested to hold themselves in readiness to march again at a moments warning should it be necessary. The commander in chief feels a perfect conviction that the volunteer companies of this territory form the strong arm of its defence, and he therefore assures them, that nothing shall be left undone on his part more completely to arm and equip them.

MERRIWETHER LEWIS.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

The following interesting communication from the pen of a gentleman of the very first order of Science, has induced us to forbear from indulging in our own speculations. His mind seems already to have aspired to some new knowledge of the

structure of the universe, and if his theory should prove true, he will, no doubt, make some important addition to the stock of knowledge. It is entirely to minds of this bold and towering character that the world is indebted for the most useful and splendid discoveries.

A question in Mechanical Philosophy, has for a few days been a subject of general discussion in this city; which however trifling it may appear, yet may lead to very important consequences.

The proposition is this—That the lowest point of a wheel moving along a plane, will for the first ninety degrees of its motion, proceed with less velocity than the highest point, or that which is diametrically opposite.

The simplest principle upon which this proposition may be demonstrated without the assistance of a mathematical figure or diagram, is the following :

The motion of the upper point of the wheel, is compounded of two motions, the rotatory motion of the wheel about its axis, and to progressive motion along the plane. The motion of the lower point is composed of the rotatory motion about its axis and a less progressive, which I shall call retrograde motion; because while the upper point revolves forwards, the under point revolves backwards.

Therefore since the rotatory motion of both points is equal, that point whose motion is compounded of a rotatory motion and a retrograde motion, will move slower than the other, whose motion is composed of the same rotatory motion and a progressive one.

The retrograde motion of the lower point continues for a quadrant of a circle, or nine degrees; and the progressive motion of the upper point continues during the same arch of circle; but afterwards the lower point becomes progressive, and the upper point retrograde. Therefore the lowest point of the wheel will for the first ninety degrees, move with less velocity than the highest point.

This proposition, however simple it may seem, appears to have escaped the notice of all our philosophical writers; but a most important corollary may be deduced from it, viz. That one half of the globe during its diurnal rotation moves with greater velocity than the other half. For the motion of the earth round the sun is precisely the same as that of a wheel along a plane.

The earth has two motions, a diurnal motion round its axis, and an annual motion along the plane of the ecliptic.

The diurnal motion of the earth is similar to the rotatory motion of the wheel, and its motion along the plane of the ecliptic, answers to the progressive motion of the wheel.

This similarity was first suggested to me by a friend in conversing upon the subject, from which I started an idea, however chimerical it may be supposed; yet I feel persuaded that a theory not very plausible may be founded, to prove that the inequality of the tides, and those phenomena which have been attributed to the moon; principally proceed from a difference of velocity in the two hemispheres of the earth, during the diurnal rotation round her axis.

The greatest discoveries in physics have been made from the simplest phenomena in nature, sir Isaac Newton formed his system of the gravitation of the planets towards the sun from observing the accidental fall of an apple from a tree, and by that trifling circumstance overthrew all the several systems of astronomy, which had preceded him, nor should I be astonished if, in like manner, his theory of the tides, which for a century has attracted the admiration of the philosophic world, and called forth the ingenuity of Euler, M'Laurin and the Bernoullis to support it, should fall prostrate beneath the simple rotation of a Cart Wheel.

J. W.

From the Baptist Magazine.

THE DOVE.—The following extraordinary circumstance, respecting the conduct of a Dove, may be relied on as a fact—it took place on the first Lord's day in August last, in the Baptist meeting-house in Pawlet, in the state of Vermont, in the time of public service; consequently, several hundred people, should fall prostrate beneath the simple rotation of a Cart Wheel.

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It is confidently reported that his royal highness the duke of Kent will succeed the duke of York, as commander in chief.

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the rear. About 24 buildings were consumed. The principal sufferer, with respect to property, is Mr. Lorillard, Tobacconist. Perhaps no fire has occurred in this city for many years which has produced so much real distress. Although the actual loss of property (with the exception of Mr. Lorillard's) is not great; yet most of the families who inhabited the houses in Tryon Row and Augustus street, are poor and have lost their all. Houseless now, and stripped of furniture and clothing, they have claims upon the public liberality, which should not be withheld.

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PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

A passenger in the ship U. S. arrived at Alexandria, informs, that before he failed from St. Bartholomews, a gentleman came on board and informed that a vessel had just arrived from St. Thomas, which brought accounts of the capture of St Domingo by the British. It was expected that Guadalupe would not stand out long, the British had commenced the bombardment.

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CONSPIRACY AGAINST BONA- PARTE.

The latest letters from England mention the receipt of private information from France, of the discovery of a real or pretended conspiracy against Bonaparte, and that in consequence 550 persons had been arrested at Paris alone. Several senators, generals, legislators, and prefects were said to be implicated in a plot of removing Napoleon, and of placing the crown of France on the head of its legitimate prince Louis XVIII. Ferdinand VII, and his brother, were reported to be confined in the state prison, the castle of Vincennes, near Paris, where the duke of Enghien, was murdered in 1804.—Bonaparte's journey to Germany is stated to have been retarded by these occurrences; and before he quitted his capital, he deposited his will in the senate, which the grand officers of state, as well as the members of the senate, swore, in case of any accident to him, punctually to execute. [Pol. Register.]

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RUSSIA.

Letters from Rotterdam, dated the 17th inst. state, that in consequence of the rumours circulating concerning the part of the Emperor Alexander was disposed to act in the approaching conflict between France and Austria, the Russian Minister at the court of Holland had formally declared, that his Master was unalterably determined to adhere to the Treasury of Erfurt. No one will of course be influenced much by a declaration of this kind; and other letters from Holland, of the same date, advise, that the Emperor of Russia had made peace with the Ottoman Porte.

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SPAIN.

Some of the letters from the Northern coast of Spain, whence we have already announced the accounts received are to the 7th inst. state, that the entire French force in Galicia, from the denes of Villafranca to Cape Ortegal, and from the borders of Asturias to the confines of Portugal, did not exceed 20,000 men; and these were so much exhausted by fatigue, and oppressed by want, that they were in no respect formidable to the natives; who, indignant as the wrongs they incurred, have, by secret stratagem and open violence, swept off one quarter of their numbers. At Beranzos 200 French soldiers were massacred. The brave Asturians occupy the passes of the mountains, and bid defiance to the legions of Bonaparte, which remain inactive on the extended plains of Leon.

It is confidently reported that his royal highness the duke of Kent will succeed the duke of York, as commander in chief.

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BOSTON, May 10.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Sawyer, who arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, informs, that when he failed from that city (April 8th) the French had not arrived there, and the periods of their expected arrival were variously stated, from seven days to two months. That the French were advancing into Portugal in two columns, under marshals Lannes and Juno, whose united force was estimated, in round numbers at 30,000, that they had taken Oporto, and had advanced several leagues beyond it; but that their progress was slow, owing doubtless to the scarcity of subsistence in the country they were overrunning; that the British troops in Portugal amounted to upwards of 21,000; and the Portuguese army was estimated at 50,000; that the British were repairing the fortifications; but that notwithstanding these it was not expected a defence of the city would be attempted; and that on the near approach of the French, the British and Portuguese would embark on board the Tagus, which consisted of two sail of the line, three or four frigates, and 300 sail of transports; part of which would proceed to Brazil, the others for England. The intelligence from Spain was extremely vague and limited.

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PARIS, March 31.

You have doubtless already heard of the surprising conversion of the Emperor of China and his family to the Roman Catholic Religion. (Some mention is made of it in the London Times of Feb. 29.) As the principal Mandarins are imitating the example of their sovereign, many persons expect, that the mass of the people will hasten to adopt the creed of their superiors, and that political innovations will soon follow this religious alteration. Missionaries, members of the Propag

Boats for Sale.

THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description.---The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New-Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.

Thomas Hart.

Nov. 25, 1808.

FOR SALE

By Messrs. Scott, Trotter and Co.

Merchants, Lexington, Ky.

L.F.E.S'

Genuine Patent & Family Medicines, which are celebrated for the Cure of most Diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz.:

Lee's' Worm Destroying Lozenges,

Which effectually expels all kinds of worms from persons of every age.

Lee's' Elixir,

A certain remedy for colic, coughs, asthma, and particularly the hooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's' Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's' Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's' Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's' Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is rendered an infallible remedy by one application without mercury.

Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Persian Lotion,

Celebrated for the cure of ring-worms, tetter and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's' Genuine Eye Water,

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drps.,

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's' Corn Plaster,

Demul Lin Sache,

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums.

The Arolne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,

A certain cure for venerial complaints.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have received benefit from the above MEDICINES when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given publick testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations.

The proprietors are well assured that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets containing cases of cures, &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion. Were we inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of any persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and then not without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for a number of years to the publick, & nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales; to detect counterfeits it is necessary to inform the publick that they must be particular in applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above enumerated, have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above stile. The situation of this property, on the publick square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendance of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and is well supplied with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit the patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the publick.

Cuthbert Banks

Lexington, Jan 1st, 1809.

Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine.

THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Colson's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.

One of those machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found admirably to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse, with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most able-bodied man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A farther account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisher,

Joseph Boswell,

David Sutton,

John Fisher,

Gco. Laws.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of those machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expence might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barr,
Wm. W. Worsley,
C. Coyle,
Bushro. Boswell,
Robert R. Barr.

Lexington, April 8th, 1809.

New Store.

THOMAS D. OWINGS is now opening, opposite Mr. William Leavy's, a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, particularly purchased for the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Kentucky, viz.

Woods' best superfine blue cloths for uniforms
--- black, mixed, green and drab do.
Cassimels, casinets and swansdowns

Marseilles waiscoating
Rose and point blankets

White, red, scarlet, blue and black flannels

Coating, Bocking baze and kerseys

Corduroys, velvets and Bennett's cord

Superb prints and chintzes

Fine printed fancy cambricks

Fine ginghams and dimities

Calimancoes and bombazets

Gurrah, emerites, baftas and mamoodies

Fine shirting cotton and slubbing bafta

Irish linen and lawns

India checks and calices

44 and 64 fine cambrick muslin

Cravat do. do.

Plain and twill'd coloured cambrick muslin

44 and 64 book and leno muslin

Fine jacquot and mull mull do.

Fine crossbarr'd vein'd do.

Plain and tambou'nd leno shawls and hand-kerchiefs

54, 64, 74 and 84 rich damask shawls

Scarlet, orange and white rich silk shawls, in imitation of camel's hair

India twill'd and plin silk handkerchiefs

British do. do.

Real and mock M drass handkerchiefs

Royal and poock do.

White and col'red cotton shawls and hand-kerchiefs

Ladies plain and lace'd cotton hose

Men's plain and lace'd do. do.

Ladies fashionable fine straw hats and bonnets

A few superb cut silk velvet do. made in Paris, and received by the late arrivals at New-York

Women and children's leno caps

Children's leather hats and bonnets

Men's superfine London hats

Ladies' plain and lace'd English silk hose

rich sandal fancy do.

Men's plain and lace'd English silk hose

Assorted extra long silk gloves

Best English extra long and habit do.

Black and white veiles

Plain and plain silk chambrys, newest patterns

Cotton do. do.

Ladies' elegant tambou'nd cambrick muslin and jaconet muslin dresses

Ladies real and mock tortoise shell combs

ornamented do. do.

China, Salin, figured, plain and plaid lustrestring and emboss'd ribbons

Silk and cotton cords and buttons

Tapes, bobbins and taste

India, Italian, French and English sewing silks

Sewing cotton, thread and twist

Table knives and forks. Desert do.

Pen, pocket and pruning knives

Kitchen and cooks' knives

Gentlemen's portable razor cases

Razors and scissors

An assortment of fashionable buttons

Gold breast pins and brooches

An assortment of pins and needles

Ivory and quill back combs

Gilt and mahogany looking glasses

Violins and violin strings and bases

Painted and common snuff boxes

Coffee mills, marbles, &c.

Ladies' spangled kid shoes

Plain kid and Morocco do.

Gentlemen's dress shoes and pumps

Gentlemen's boots

GROCERIES.

Old wines and 4h proof French brandy

Jamaica rum and cherry bounce

Loaf sugar and coffee

Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson chulan and coo TEAS

Pepper, aspice, ginger and chocolate

Almonds, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves

Mustard, Allum, copperas and brimstone

Prime Connecticut cheese

Mackef, herrings and shad, particularly put up for family use

Real maritique cordials

An assortment of confectionary

A complete assortment of queen's, glass and tin ware

Window glass and Dorsey's bar iron, &c.

Lexington, March 7th, 1809.

Thomas D. Owings is also opening a very large assortment of Goods at his store in Mount-sterling, which will be sold at the Lexington prices.

Richard Barry,

Boot and Shoe-Maker, at the Sign of the MAMMOI H SHOE,

NEAR to Willson's Inn, hereby informs

the publick, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an af-

fortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the

best quality; that he has in his employ good

Workmen, and that his customers may be

supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beau-

ty, neatness and durability, with any in Amer-

ica, at the shortest notice and at moderate

prices.

Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

For Sale.